THE [*Numb.* 765.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *January* 3, 1760.

VERSES

Occaſioned by the SUCCESS *of the* BRITISH *ARMS in the Year* 1759.

SHALL echoing Joys thro' all the Land rebound,
And roaring Cannon ſhake the trembling Ground,
Shall th' ambient Air be fill'd with jovial Cries,
And noiſy Tranſports pierce the diſtant Skies,
Shall ev'ry Place with Gratulation ring,
And ſhall the Muſe alone forbear to ſing?
Shall ſhe be ſilent 'midſt the joyous Throng,
" Nor tune her Voice, nor elevate her Song?"
Louiſburg reduc'd and *Quebec* ſubdu'd,
Our Rights and Liberties at length ſecur'd:
What Heart that beats not in great BRUNSWICK's Cauſe,
What Tongue is ſilent in wiſe PITT's Applauſe?
Admiring Worlds ſhall worſhip GEORGE's Name,
And lateſt Ages ring with PITTS's Fame.
While grateful *Britons*, b' AMHERST's Arms ſecur'd,
Shall toaſt their Gen'ral at each chearful Board,
Yet mindful of *Ticonderoga*'s Fate,
Crown-Point's Subjection and *Niagara*'s State;
AMHERST, the Soldier's Friend, by Armies lov'd,
Eſteem'd by all, and by his King approv'd.
Mark Weſtward, where *Britannia*'s Standard waves,
And ſuppliant Nations, STANWIX Mercy laves;
Where *Indian* Chiefs, and trembling Tribes appear,
Confeſs their Follies paſt, and ceaſe to fear.
Guardaloupe vex'd awhile with Wars Alarms,
Now ſubmits to GEORGE's conq'ring Arms,
And bleſt with Liberty, and inrich'd by Trade,
Beholds unmov'd, the *Gallic* Glories fade.
But ſay, lamented WOLFE, for you can tell,
What Glory's theirs, who for their Country fell;
How *Britiſh* Souls, with *Roman* Souls unite,
Congenial ſhining in Effulgence bright.
How CATO with eternal Laurels crown'd,
BRUTUS in endleſs Liberty enthron'd,
Incircl'd with Heroes, an awful Train,
Who, in Defence of Native Rights, were ſlain;
Contemptuous ſmile at *Cæſar*'s alter'd State,
Wailing in ſad Anguiſh his wretched Fate,
How *Tyrants* their deſtructive Arts deplore,
And now with mad Ambition ſoar no more.
How diff'rent is the Fate of ſuch from thine!
How black their Name, how bright thy Annals ſhine.
Oh! lend thy Country yet thy martial Fire,
And *Britiſh* Hearts in *Britain*'s Cauſe inſpire,
At once to bleſs and to preſerve Mankind,
'Twas what HEAVEN and what great GEORGE deſign'd.
Big with the Proſpects which before us riſe,
And future Harveſts waving in our Eyes,
We view with ſilent Glee, the chearful Swain
In Safety ſmiling o'er his teeming Grain;
Nor fears the Harveſt loſt, or furtive Foe,
Nor ſhelters more from War's deſtructive Blow.
His bellowing Kine, conceal'd with prudent Care
While Armies ravag'd and the Foe was near,
At large, they roam again their native Woods,
Feed their own Fields and drink their uſual Floods;
Pure and ſerene they run, as they ran before,
No more polluted now with human Gore.
Hark, fleecy Ewes, their little Lambkins greet,
See, friſking Lambs, their bleeting Mothers meet;
Sated with rich Repaſt and wholeſome Food,
The Cows come lowing for their tender Brood,
Helpleſs themſelves to glean the flow'ry Mead,
The Verdures rich concocted Juices feed
Thro' ſwelling Teats with Milk nutritious ſtor'd
From the diſtended Udders plenteous pour'd.
The *Planter* there amidſt his ſwarthy Slaves,
Proſcribes the Ground where yet the Foreſt waves;
The Slaves obedient to their Lord's Decree,
The keen edg'd Ax apply to ev'ry Tree;
Redoubl'd Blows thro' all the Wood reſound,
Redoubl'd Blows the neighb'ring Woods rebound;
The Foreſt nods and trembles at the Sound,
And cracking, rattling tumbles to the Ground.
The Trees now proſtrate, all their Glories fade,
Their branching Honours, once a grateful Shade,
Laid low on Earth, a dreary Thicket gloom
No more to riſe, and ne'er again to bloom.
The Parent Birds forſake their downy Neſts,
Their Cares all flutt'ring in their little Breaſts,
Perch on the neighb'ring Trees, or wing the Skies,
Bemoan their helpleſs Young, in doleful Cries.
But ceaſe, my Muſe, act a more gen'rous Part,
Nor wound, with plaintive Tales, the tender Heart;
Perhaps too ſoon, thy mournful Lays may flow,
And weep ſome Friend in elegiack Woe,
Or if thy Wings, with Satyr fledg'd, ſhall riſe
Some Fool or Knave or Hypocrite chaſtiſe;
But here, 'tis thine to touch the pleaſing String,
And grateful Strains in chearful Notes to ſing.
The Muſe rebuk'd, attends the *Planters* Cares,
Nor minds the Silvans Groans nor heeds their Tears;
By ſkilful Slaves, th' entangl'd Boughs are cropt,
And from their Trunks, the cleaving Limbs are lopt;
A Waſte of Wood, in wild Confuſion ſpread,
Is ſtrewn promiſcuous o'er it's native Bed;
But lays not long, burnt with deſtructive Fire,
The Heaps collected, in a Blaze expire.
And now the Ground, with Art and Labour clear'd
For Culture by his lab'ring Hoſt prepar'd,
The *Planter* views, his Crops before him riſe,
And future Riches ſparkle in his Eyes:
Nor envies the *Spaniard* his golden Mine,
Or thoſe who in Power or in Purple ſhine;
Perhaps more happy, tho' not quite ſo great,
Free and contented in his own Eſtate;
Around him, all in chearful Plenty ſmile,
And various Sports his peaceful Days beguile.
The Race-Horſe here invites him to the Courſe,
Elate with Hopes, he meditates the Purſe;
Now a Hunter, he ſeeks th' adjacent Woods,
A Fowler now, he haunts the neighb'ring Floods;
There, Fiſh of various Kinds afford Delight,
Amuſe his Hours, and feaſt his Appetite.
See, the Sheep, a luſcious Victim lies,
Ordain'd for Food, his plenteous Meal ſupplies;
The fatted Ox now ſmoak upon his Board,
The Goote, the Turkey, to his Table crowd;
The Pig, the Porket, next preſent their Meats,
The Chick and Bacon then prefer their Treats.
The bluſhing Peach an humble Tribute yields,
And all the Fruits collected from the Fields,
Come ſmiling to his Board, in one Accord
Join to regale or to refreſh their Lord.
The Orchard too, it's dripping Tax diſtils,
His crowded Cellars ſparkling Cyder fills;
Oft' in *This* his ſocial Friends their Joys ſteep,
And *oft'* with *This* he lulls his Cares aſleep.
See yon Field with nodding Harveſt cloath'd,
This laid in Graſs, in *that* Tobacco ſtor'd;
Source of his Wealth, firſt Object of his Cares,
The favour'd Plant with tender Art he rears,
And nicely curious, crops each growing Shoot,
Nor ſuffers baneful Weeds t' approach the Root.
In vain the *Budworm* weaves it's ſilken Web,
Nor reſts th' envenom'd Inſect in her Bed;
Cruſh'd by his Hands, the noxious Vermin dies,
And at his Feet a wretched Victim lies.
The *Hornworm* next, his vengeful Rage aſſails,
Nor aught it's ſtiff extended Horn avails;
Pluckt from the juicy Plant, ſubmits to Fate,
Tho' gorg'd with Plenty, dies perhaps too late;
His greedy Jaws ſoon rib the ſpreading Leaves,
Elude the Maſter's Care, and all his Hope deceives.
Thus, when devouring Wolves have ſeiz'd the Herd,
Which late the fond Shepherd with Joy ſurvey'd,
Big with the Proſpect of th' increaſing Young,
And number'd growing Riches yet to come,
One ſad Night his pleaſing Hope deceives,
His Proſpects vaniſh, and he madly grieves.
But Foes repell'd, all noxious Inſects gone,
And the ripe Plant to full Perfection grown,
Now leaves the Field, and from inclement Skies
To the hoſpitable Roof's Protection flies;
Whence, cur'd, and neatly packt and priz'd with Care,
Attending Ships receive their freighted Fare,
And wafted by theſe to *Britannia*'s Shore,
Adds to the Maſters Wealth, increaſing Store.
See the * Maize in extended Rows ariſe,
Shoot out a Thouſand Silks of various Dyes,
It's flower'd Taſſils waving in the Wind,
And wanton Blades in am'rous Sports entwin'd,
The Grain in ſilken Foliages conceal'd,
Wrapt up in State, diſdains to be reveal'd:
So Eaſtern Kings, in lazy Pride enthron'd,
Hid from the Public, beam their Glories round.
Indians no more their Savage War ſhall wage,
Nor *Britons* Blood ſhall glut their cruel Rage;
No more ſhall mangl'd Carcaſſes be found,
By Vultures torn, or ſtrew'd upon the Ground;
Mothers no more ſhall weep their Children gone,
Nor fond Huſbands their raviſh'd Wives bemoan;
No more ſhall Chriſtian Scalps their Pride adorn,
Grace their Triumphs, or their Warriors crown.
For STANWIX Prudence ſure Protection yields,
And AMHERST's Care each helpleſs *Briton* ſhields.
VIRGINIA's Zeal approving Worlds ſhall praiſe,
And SHARPE's Activity our Wonder raiſe;
Warm'd with Loyalty in the glorious Cauſe,
Our other Colonies deſerve Applauſe;
In Conduct ſteady, principled in Right,
They give with Spirit, and with Spirit fight.
Oh! were my Lays, like his, divinely fir'd,
And were my Lays, like his, divinely fir'd,
Or if APOLLO tun'd herſelf my Notes,
And bid my warbling Numbers run like POPE's,
Then GEORGE with more and greater Vict'ries crown'd,
Like WILLIAM in immortal Verſe ſhou'd ſound;
In equal Numbers emulate his Praiſe,
And ſhroud the Glories of great ANNA's Days;
Then ſhou'd FERDINAND like MARLBOROUGH ſhine,
The *Weſer* flow as ſweetly as the *Rhine*;
Hock-Kerchien ſhou'd in golden Numbers roll,
And warm, like *Blenheim*, ev'ry Reader's Soul;
From Pole to Pole my rambling Muſe ſhou'd rove,
And when o'er th' aſtoniſh'd World ſhe drove,
In ev'ry Climate as ſhe paſt along,
Great GEORGE's Triumphs ſhou'd adorn her Song.
If chill'd with Cold, and in the *North* ſhe mov'd,
O'er icy Seas and frozen Lakes ſhe rov'd,
Atteſting Nations ſhou'd with her rejoice,
Join in the Concert, and approve her Voice.
If in the *South* to warmer Climes ſhe goes,
BOSCAWEN rides triumphant o'er his Foes.
POCOCK in the *Eaſt* curbs their lawleſs Pride,
And *Weſtern* Nations court his conq'ring Side.
But ſuch Wonders, alas! confound my Lays,
Strike dumb my Muſe, or tranſcend her Praiſe;
Confin'd to Woods, and us'd to rural Scenes,
She dares not riſe in ſuch exalted Strains.

* *Indian Corn.*

STRALSUND, September 18.

THIS Morning we received the News, that a Detachment of our Troops (Swediſh) have taken the Iſle of Wollin, and made Priſoners there two Lieutenant Colonels, a Major, 20 other Officers, and upwards of 500 Pruſſian Soldiers.

Berlin, Sept. 15. A large Swediſh Detachment has diſlodged a free Company, and a Body of Huſſars, from the ſmall Town of Lockenitz, in Pomerania, and made one Captain, one Cornet, 84 Soldiers, and 6 Huſſars, Priſoners. We alſo loſt there one ſmall Piece of Cannon.

LONDON, *October* 6.

Friday Se'nnight Major General York preſented a Memorial to the States General, of which the following is a Tranſlation.

High and Mighty LORDS,

" I am expreſsly commanded by the King my Maſter to acquaint your High Mightineſſes, that his Majeſty hath received repeated Advices of a contraband Trade carried on by ſome Merchants reſiding in theſe Provinces, in Favour of France.

" This Trade conſiſts in Cannon and warlike Stores, which are brought from the Baltick to Holland in Dutch Veſſels: And his Majeſty hath too much Confidence in the Friendſhip of the Republick, to entertain the leaſt Doubt that your High Mightineſſes will ſuffer his Enemies to be aided by your Subjects, and ſtill leſs permit them to make Arſenals of your Towns. Such a Trade is, on the one Hand, wholly Repugnant to the Connections which, by Treaty, ought to ſubſiſt between the King and your High Mightineſſes; and on the other to every Idea of Neutrality, whether formal or tacit. Your High Mightineſſes is informed not only by the public Voices and the immenſe Preparations making on the Coaſt of the Ocean, but alſo in an authentic Manner, by the French Ambaſſador reſiding here, that his Court intends to invade his Majeſty's Kingdoms; and your High Mightineſſes will eaſily perceive that ſuch an Acknowledgment authoriſes the King to take his Meaſures, on every Side, for his Security; and that the Demand I have this Day the Honour to make to you, is much leſs than his Majeſty is intitled by Treaty to claim in ſuch a Conjuncture.

" The Vigilance of the Engliſh Squadrons hinders Warlike-Stores from being openly carried to the Ports of France, and lays that Crown under a Neceſſity of procuring them by the moſt ſecret Methods, which it hopes to do under the borrowed Names of private Perſons, by bringing them on the Rivers and Canals of this Country, and through the Dutch Fortreſſes, to Dunkirk, and other Places.

" Your High Mightineſſes will eaſily perceive how hurtful this Conduct is to the King; and I doubt not but you will make him eaſy on that Head, and immediately put a Stop to it.

" The Attention which his Majeſty hath lately given to the Repreſentations of your High Mightineſſes, againſt the Exceſſes of the Engliſh Privateers, by confining their Cruizes and their Searches by an Act of Parliament, gives his Majeſty a good Title to the ſame Regard on your Part.

" The trading Towns of your Provinces feel the good Effects of it, and that Freedom of Na-

vigation which your Subjects enjoy amidſt the Troubles, by which Europe is diſtracted, hath augmented your Commerce much above what it hath been for ſeveral Years paſt. Some Return ought to be made for ſuch a ſolid Proof of the King's Friendſhip and Moderation; at leaſt the Merchants who are ſo ready to complain of England, ought not to be permitted to give into Exceſſes which would have juſtified the moſt rigorous Examination of their Conduct. Accordingly, his Majeſty hath no doubt that your High Mightineſſes will give all poſſible Attention to this Matter.

" Permit me, High and Mighty Lords, to recall to your Memories, that, during the Courſe of the preſent War, the King hath ſeveral Times applied, through me, to your High Mightineſſes and to your Miniſters, on the Liberty given to carry Stores through the Fortreſſes of the Republick, for the Uſe of France, to invade his Dominions, and if his Majeſty hath paſſed over in Silence many of theſe Inſtances of Complaiſance to his Enemy, his Majeſty was not the leſs ſenſible of them; but he choſe rather to be a Sufferer himſelf, than to encreaſe the Embarraſſment of his Neighbours, or extend the Flames of War.

" Even the Court of Vienna has, on more than one Occaſion, employed its Intereſt with your High Mightineſſes, and lent its Name to get Paſſage for Proviſions for the French Troops, under Pretence of the Barrier Treaty, which it no longer obſerves; and after having put France in Poſſeſſion of the Ports of Oſtend and Nieuport, in manifeſt Breach of that Treaty, and without any Regard to the Rights which your High Mightineſſes, and the King my Maſter, have acquired in that Treaty, at the Price of their Treaſures, and the Blood of their Subjects. All the World knows that that Treaty was never made to ſerve France againſt Great-Britain.

" The Underſigned flatters himſelf, that from the Equity of your High Mightineſſes, and the Value you ſet on the Friendſhip of the King his Maſter, you will ſoon be able to make his Majeſty eaſy by the wiſe Meaſures you ſhall take to prevent any Thing from being done for the Sake of private Intereſt, that may prejudice the King's Cauſe, and the Treaties ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and You.

Hague, Sept. 28, 1759. JOSEPH YORKE."

Tranſlation of a Letter from M. Lally, to the Governor of Pondicherry.

Camp before Madraſs, February 14, 1759.

SIR,

" There is a fine Opportunity of ſtriking a Stroke here; a 20 Gun Ship in the Road, laden with all the Riches of Madraſs, and it is reported ſhe is to lay there until the 20th. The Expedition is juſt arrived, but M. Gaſtin is not a Man for the Attack, for they have made him fly once already. On the other Hand, the Briſtol ſcarce vouchſafed to appear at St. Thomas's, for on the vague Report of 13 Veſſels being off Porto-Novo, ſhe took Fright, and after having diſembarked the Ammunition with which ſhe was laden, would not even give herſelf Time to take on board the 12 Pieces of Cannon, which ſhe lent us during the Siege.

" If I was to judge of the Point of Honour, in the Company's Officers, I would break them even as I would a Glaſs, as well as ſome others. The Fidelle, the Harlim, or even this ſame Briſtol, with the Loſs of her 12 Pieces of Cannon, would certainly have taken this Engliſh Ship, could they have been prevailed on to have gained the Wind of her in the Night. Mangendre and Tremillier are ſaid to be good Men; but had they been employed in tranſporting 200 wounded Men which we have here, their Service would have been of Importance.

" We remain ſtill in the ſame Poſition; a practicable Breach made upwards of ten Days, though none of us dare ſo much as put our Heads over the Trenches to look at it. I expect, on our Arrival at Pondicherry, we muſt all look out for other Employments, for that of the Art of War requires too much Patience.

" Of the 1500 Seapoys, that attended our Army, I look upon it, that 800, or thereabouts, are employed to carry Sugar, Pepper, and other Goods to Pondicherry; and as to our Cooleys, they have all been employed on the ſame Account ſince the Day of our Arrival here.

" I have this Day taken the Reſolution to lay the Black Town in Aſhes, and blow up the Powder-mills, &c. Could you ever imagine, that 50 French Deſerters, and 100 Swiſs, could ſtop the Career of 2000 of the King's Troops, with other of the Company's, that are here exiſting?

" In Spite of all the Details that every one ſends at Pleaſure, of the Butchery that has been made amongſt our People, you will be more ſurprized when I tell you, that had it not been for the two Sallies, the four Engagements, and the two Batteries that were wrong traverſed, we ſhould not have loſt 50 Men, from the Beginning of the Siege to this Day.

" I have wrote to Monſieur d'Ache, to know if he ſtill perſiſts in not coming here. Let who will drain the Pollygars of Money, I will not; and I declare now, as I did a Month ago, I do not intend to intermeddle, directly or indirectly, with any Thing that may relate to the Adminiſtration, either civil or military. I would ſooner command the Coffres at Madagaſcar, than remain in this Sodom, which it is not impoſſible but the Fire of the Engliſh may deſtroy ſooner or later, if that of Heaven does not.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) LALLY.

" P. S. I am obliged to acquaint you, that M. de Soupier has refuſed to take upon him the Command of the Army, which I have offered him, though I have given him Duplicates of the Orders the Court gave me. You and your Council muſt take Charge of it yourſelves. I will only engage to bring it back to Arcot or Sadras; ſend there your Orders, or come yourſelf to take the Command, for I will quit it on my Arrival."

From the *LONDON* GAZETTE Extraordinary, *October* 12.

Captain Latham, late of his Majeſty's Ship Tyger, arrived at Portſmouth on the 9th Inſtant in the Eaſt-India Company's Ship the Admiral Watſon, with Letters from Vice-Admiral Pocock; giving the following Account of the Siege of Madraſs.

On the 12th of December the French Army moved from the Mount and Mamalon; ours cannonaded them about an Hour as they croſſed Choultry Plain and killed about 40, without any Loſs on our Side, as the French had little Artillery and ill ſerved. They marched in three Diviſions, one directly towards our People, one towards Egmore and the other down St. Thome Road. Colonels Lawrence and Draper were afraid that this laſt might get Poſſeſſion of the Iſland Bridge, and therefore retired to the Iſland; and the ſame Morning Part came into the Garriſon, and Part took Poſſeſſion of the Poſts in the Black Town. The ſame Morning the French hoiſted their Flag at Egmore and St. Thome. The 13th every Thing was quiet, not a Gun fired on either Side. The 14th in the Morning the Enemy marched their whole Force to attack the Black Town. Our ſmall Parties retreated into Garriſon, and about an Hour after, a grand Sally was made, commanded by Col. Draper. The Regiment of Lorrain was ſurprized, and a very hot Action enſued. Col. Draper made ſuch a Puſh as would aſtoniſh all who do not know him; and if he had been briſkly followed by his two Platoons of Grenadiers, he would have brought in 11 Officers, 50 Men and 4 Guns more; but they did not do Juſtice to their Leader, who received the whole Platoons to himſelf. He had ſeveral Balls thro' his Coat, but was not touched; ſo had Captain Beaver.

Mr. Lally's Brigade of freſh Men coming up to the Support of the Regiment of Lorrain, Col. Draper returned into the Garriſon. On this Occaſion, Captains Billbook and Hume were killed, Capt. Peſcal and Lieut. Elliot wounded, three or four other Officers taken, and about 150 private killed, wounded, or taken. On the Side of the Enemy (by Mr. Lally's own Account) M. Rubout and another was killed, Major Soubinet and five others wounded, two of them mortally; Count d'Eſtaine, in Rank a Brigadier General, and ſaid to be the beſt Officer among them, taken, and 400 private killed or wounded. Deſerters make their Loſs much greater. After this Sally little was done by the Enemy, till the 6th of January. That Day they opened the Batteries againſt the Fort, and kept a continual Firing of Shot and Shells, till the 26th, which diſabled 26 Pieces of Cannon and 3 Mortars, but had not the Effect of deſtroying the Defences. Nevertheleſs they advanced their Trenches, and erected a Battery quite up to the Breſt of the Glacis, conſiſting of 4 Pieces of Cannon, which they opened on the 31ſt; but after 2 or 3 Hours, were obliged by the ſuperior Fire of the Fort, to cloſe their Embraſures again. The ſame Thing happened for five Days ſucceſſively; after which they abandoned it entirely, and began to fire again from their firſt grand Battery 450 Yards diſtant. By the Account of Deſerters, their Loſs of Officers and Men in their advanced Battery was very conſiderable, and they had ſeveral Pieces of Cannon diſabled. After they were obliged to quit it, their Fire continually decreaſed from 23 Pieces of Cannon, which they had at one Time, to only ſix Pieces; however, they advanced their Sap along the Sea Side, ſo far as to embrace entirely the N. E. Angle of the covered Way, from whence their Muſquetry obliged the Beſieged to retire: In this Situation Things remained for ſeveral Days: The Enemy endeavoured to open a Paſſage into the Ditch by a Mine, but they ſprung it ſo injudiciouſly (being open to the Fire of ſeveral of the Cannon from the Fort) they could make no Advantage of it. Major Caillaud having taken the Command of the Body of Seapoys, and Country Horſe, with a few Europeans, collected from the Garriſons of Trichenopoly and Chingleput, commanded before by Captain Preſton, was in the mean Time of great Service, by keeping at a few Miles diſtance, and ſtopping the Roads which obliged the Enemy four ſeveral Times to march large Detachments to oppoſe them, and coſt them, on each of theſe Occaſions, ſeveral Men. On the Evening of the 16th of February, his Majeſty's Ship the Queenborough, commanded by Capt. Cempenfelt, and the Company's Ship Revenge, arrived with the Detachment of Col. Draper's Regiment, conſiſting of 600 Men, under the Command of Major Monſon, and immediately diſembarked Part of them. The Beſiegers fired very ſmart upon the Town the firſt Part of the Night; but before Day-light they raiſed the Siege, and marched off; and taking their Rout by Ogmore, deſtroyed the Powder-mills. After their Departure, were found in the Batteries and Places adjacent, upwards of 40 Pieces of Cannon, but very few of them ſerviceable, no leſs than 33 of them having been deſtroyed by our Artillery. By the laſt Advices received at Madraſs of the Enemy, they were in the Neighbourhood of Arcot, to which our Troops were preparing to follow them with all poſſible Expedition. By an intercepted Letter, from M. Lally to Mr. de Leyrit, it appears he deſpaired of ſucceeding, and had determined to put in Flames the Houſes of the Black Town, had he not been prevented by the timely Arrival of the Ships. Captain Cempenfelt in his Letter to Vice Admiral Pocock, ſays, the gallant Defence made by the Garriſon was owing to the indefatigable Diligence and Bravery of Col. Draper and Major Brereton, together with the Prudence, Reſolution, and Generoſity, of Mr. Pigot, who diſpoſed of the Management of all Stores and Proviſions in ſuch a Manner, that every Thing was, from the Regularity of it, ſpeedily ſupplied; and at the ſame Time, all Waſte prevented. He frequently viſited the Works every Day, and was liberal to all who ſignalized themſelves.

Vice Admiral Pocock, in his Letter dated the 22d of March laſt in Bombay, gives an Account that Col. Ford, with the Bengal Detachment, had obtained a Victory, near Muſſulipatam, over the Marquis de Conflans, whom M. Buſſy left with the Command of the Troops to the Northward, and that it was expected he would ſoon be in Poſſeſſion of that Place.

The Admiral alſo mentions, that an Expedition, undertaken by the Gentlemen of the Settlement at Bombay, againſt the governing Power of Surat, had ſucceeded, without great Loſs of Men killed and wounded.

Extract of a Letter from Hanover, Sept. 25.

" Six Hundred Waggons, laden with Proviſion and Forage, went a few Days ago from Corbach for Prince Ferdinand's Army. At Hamelen they are working Night and Day to get ready a large Train of Artillery, which is to be conducted to the Army, and a numerous Tranſport of Engliſh Troops, from Embden, are marching by Diepnau, to join it. Letters from Heſſe adviſe, that they are making, throughout the Landgraviate, without excepting the Capital, a Levy of young Men, proper to bear Arms, whereby they propoſe to augment the Corps of Heſſians in the Service of the Allies with 8000 Men."

October 2. The Number of French Priſoners in this Kingdom is ſaid to amount to about 23,500 Men, Officers included.

We hear that Admiral Rodney returned in Perſon to England to give Information of ſome Intelligence he had obtained during his Cruize off Havre, and to lay before the Lords of the Admiralty, a Plan for his future Operations; which was agreed to, and he was ordered to attempt the Execution of it as ſoon as poſſible.

The Coventry Frigate has ſent into Plymouth a ſmall Schooner bound to Breſt with Earthen Ware for Monſ. Conflans's Fleet, which was divided on board Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet.

The favourite Toaſt now in the Weſt-Indies is *General Barrington* and *no More*.

Oct. 4. Saturday Night Orders were received for the People of Portſmouth Yard to work double Tides for the quicker diſpatch of Buſineſs. Such Aſſiduity was uſed in rigging the Namure, that ſhe was compleat in one Day.

The Port Mahon Man of War has taken two large Dutch Ships bound from Carlſcron for Amſterdam (as their Captains ſay) having on board 111 large Pieces of Cannon, and 50 Rounds of Shot, and brought them both into the Downs.

Monday Morning an Expreſs came to Portſmouth with Orders to get ready five Sail, and three Bombs. Four of the Ships are, the Norfolk, St. George, Panther, Cambridge, all from the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Oct. 7.

" The Artificers ſtill continue to work double Days, to equip the Squadron for Sea.

" The Norfolk Militia are ordered into Surrey to Winter Quarters; Part marched Yeſterday. And the Warwickſhire Militia will come here."

The Noſtra Signora, from Bahia, is arrived at Liſbon in 104 Days: She is an Advice Boat, and has brought an Account of the Arrival of the Taviſtock, Jenkins; Prince Henry, Beſt; Oſterly, Vincent, and the Hawke, Drake, all Engliſh Ships from China, at the Brazils, after having had an Engagement with two French Frigates, off the Iſland of St. Helena. The above Ships will come home with the Rio Fleet, which was to ſail ſoon.

Letters from Heſſe ſay, that they were raiſing all the young Men fit to bear Arms, through the whole Landgraviate, not excepting the Capital, to make an Addition of Eight Thouſand Men to the Army of the Allies.

Oct. 12. The Embarkation of Troops for Germany is ſuſpended.

The early Departure of the Duke of Bedford for his Government of Ireland, ſeems to countenance the Opinion that the French intend their Viſit to that Country.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Hornet Privateer, Capt. Harden, dated Dover, October 9.

" Yeſterday we arrived here from a Cruize, which I am ſorry to acquaint you has been without Succeſs. We have ranged from one End of the Channel to the other, and don't think there is a French Ship on the Sea; we have looked into all the Harbours along Shore, and could ſee nothing in them beſides Dutchmen. I believe we have, within theſe five Weeks, ſpoke with 200 Dutch Veſſels; there is nothing elſe on the Sea.

" We fell in with two Dutch 40 Gun Ships, and 30 Sail of Merchant Ships, bound to Havre-de-Grace; but, to their great Mortification, Admiral Rodney would not let them go in, ſo that they were obliged to return to Amſterdam."

The French King hath erected two Companies of 100 Farmers for collecting the new Duties. Each Member of theſe Companies is to advance 600,000 Livres; which will produce ſixty Millions, twenty of which have already been paid into the King's Coffers. The other forty Millions are to be paid in, one half at Chriſtmas, and the other at Eaſter. To raiſe theſe large Sums, Intereſt after the Rate of Ten per Cent is offered.

LIVERPOOL, September 7.

On Friday Afternoon, as Maſter Stephen Dubery, younger Son of Thomas Dubery, Eſq; of the Iſland of Montſerrat (a Youth of 10 Years of Age, ſent over here for his Education) was going to School along with his Brother, they met a Boy about 9 Years old, belonging to the Ship Neſton, with a Piſtol in his Hand, and being acquainted with them (not knowing that the Piſtol was loaded) he ſnapt it, and ſhot Maſter Dubery with a Brace of Balls, which went through his left Side, between the Navel and Groin, and came out at his right Buttock: He remained ſenſible ſome Time, declaring the Innocence of his Acquaintance, the Sailor Boy, and died on Saturday at 7 o'Clock in the Morning. This melancholy Accident, we hope, will be a Caution againſt truſting loaded Arms with Children.——The Carpenter of the Ship was ſending the Piſtols by the Boy to be cleaned, without acquainting him that they were charged.

HALIFAX, *November* 9.

Laſt Saturday Night we had here the moſt violent Gale of Wind, attended with but little Rain, that has been known amongſt us ſince the Settlement of this Place; it was at about E. S. E. and began about 11 o'Clock, tho' not very hard, but continued increaſing to a violent Degree, till about 7 o'Clock the next Morning, when it ſhifted to about W. S. W. when it blew as hard, if not harder, than before, for near 2 Hours, when it abated: It has done vaſt Damage to the Wharffs in this Town and Suburbs, particularly, about 100 Foot of the Breaſt-Work lately erected at the King's Dock-Yard, with the Fence upon it, were drove into the Dock; the Boards, Shingles, &c. there, were, by the Violence of the Wind, drove about the Yard, and ſome of them carried a conſiderable Diſtance into the Harbour; the Boom was alſo broke, whereby a vaſt Quantity of Timber was drove over to the Eaſtern Side of the Harbour, and ſome, it is ſuppoſed, entirely loſt; the King's Wharff near the Ordnance Store is entirely demoliſhed; Cooke's Wharff (now Carry's) ſuffered vaſtly, as did that of Grant's, Fairbank's and ſeveral others; the Portugueſe Wharff had all the Bridges broke away, and appeared like ſo many Iſlands; the Beach was, in many Places, rendered almoſt impaſſible by the Timber which was drove upon it from the Wharffs, &c. Great Quantities of Salt and Sugars, which were in the Cellars near the Beach, almoſt wholly ruined; two Schooners, which were at Anchor near Mauger's Beach, were drove aſhore on the Governor's Iſland, and the Sloop Good-Intent, Charles Willis Maſter, with 3 Anchors a-head, with a good Scope of Cable to each of them, after having dragged them twice, they at laſt took, and ſhe rode the Storm out without any Damage: Some Thouſands of Trees in the Woods were blown down, and in ſome Places the Roads rendered impaſſible for Waggon Carriages. The Damage ſuſtained at the Wharffs, &c. is computed to amount to ſeveral Thouſand Pounds; but we do not as yet hear of any Perſons hurt, or Lives loſt. As the Storm happened at the Height of the Spring Tides, and the Wind in the Southern Board, it drove the Tide in to that Degree, that it is ſuppoſed the Water roſe near 6 Feet perpendicular above its ordinary Flowing.

PORTSMOUTH *(New-Hampſhire) Nov.* 30.

On the 5th Inſtant, the Wife of Mr. William Waugh, of Windham in this Province, was delivered of a Son and Daughter. They were married Nov. 30, 1749, and have had Ten Children, Five Sons and Five Daughters; Four Double, and Two Single, Births. [*A very induſtrious Couple.*]

BOSTON, *November* 19,

Wedneſday Morning between 3 and 4 o'Clock a Fire broke out in this Town in ſome Wooden Buildings, a little to the Southward of Oliver's Bridge, and extended to the lower End of Water-Street and Milk-Street, to Mr. Hallowell's Ship-Yard: The Fire raged with great Violence for two Hours, in which Time ten or twelve Dwelling-Houſes (moſt of them large) beſides a Number of Shops and other Buildings were deſtroyed, and between twenty and thirty Families burnt out; and Abundance of Houſhold Furniture, Shop-Goods and other Effects conſumed; there being no Opportunity of ſaving much in the Houſes which firſt catch'd on Fire.—The Loſs muſt be very great to the immediate Sufferers.

Yeſterday there was a Contribution in the ſeveral Churches throughout the Town, for the Relief of the Sufferers.

December 3. Yeſterday Morning, about three o'Clock, being juſt a Fortnight after the late Deſolation in Town, we were again alarmed by the Cry of Fire, which broke out in a Tar-Houſe, adjoining and belonging to a Rope-Walk improved by Mr. James Barrick, which ſoon conſumed that and near 100 Fathom in Length of the Covering of the Walk, together with a large Quantity of Hemp, large Cables, Rigging, and all the Working-tools for the Rope-making Buſineſs that were therein: The Loſs of which, excluſive of the Building, is judged to be about £. 400 Sterling. The Wind blowing very freſh at N. W. the Flames were drove with great Violence upon a Dwelling-Houſe contiguous to the Rope-Walk, which was entirely conſumed: The Fire alſo communicated itſelf to Mr. McDaniel's Rope-Walk, but by pulling down about 10 Fathom of the Building, moſt of the other Part was ſaved: Mr. McDaniel's Dwelling-Houſe received a great deal of Damage, and was in a moſt extraordinary manner ſaved from entire Ruin, it being for ſome Time in Flames in almoſt every Part; but by the Dexterity of the People in ſupplying the Engines with Water, which were kept conſtantly at Work, a great Part of the Houſe was ſaved, which is now repairing. Several other Houſes, catch'd on Fire, and were in imminent Danger, but no other conſumed.

By the laſt Accounts from Quebec, which are to the 30th of October, we are aſſured, That our Troops are healthy and in high Spirits; thoſe who were either wounded or infirm being ſent to theſe Parts for Recovery.

We hear that the Treaſurer of this Province has received a Bill of Lading for two Boxes of Portugal Gold, ſhipp'd by Mr. Agent Bollan, on board the Mercury Man of War, amounting to Twenty Thouſand Six Hundred and Eighty Pounds, Seventeen Shillings and Six Pence; being Part of the £. 27,000 granted by Parliament in 1757, to this Province, to recompenſe them for the Expences they were at in the Expedition in 1756.

An Eſſay to an Epitaph on the mighty, great, and juſtly lamented, Major-General WOLFE, *who fell victorious before Quebec, September* 13, 1759.

HERE reſts from Toil, in narrow Bounds confin'd,
The human Shell of a celeſtial Mind,
Who once with Splendour, fill'd a Scene ſo large,
And took the Fate of Empires in his Charge;
An Hero with a Patriot's Zeal inſpir'd,
By public Virtue, not by Paſſion fir'd,
An Hero diſciplin'd in Wiſdom's School,
In Action ardent, in Reflection cool,
In Bloom of Years, who gain'd a glorious Name,
And reap'd betimes the Harveſt of his Fame;
Before *QUEBEC* he chac'd the flying Foe,
And quick as Lightning ſtruck their fatal Blow,
By active Valour made the Day his own,
And liv'd to ſee the numerous Foe o'erthrown.
Crown'd by juſt Victory drew his lateſt Breath,
As wont to ſmile on Danger, ſmil'd on Death,
And having bravely for his Country fought,
Died nobly as he wiſh'd, and calmly, as he ought.
The Troops around him ſhar'd a generous Grief,
And while they gather'd Laurels, wept their Chief;
Their Chief, to whom the great *Montcalm* gave Way,
And fell, to raiſe the Honours of the Day.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 3.

We hear that *John Ridout*, Eſq; Secretary to his Excellency our Governor, is appointed Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms on *Patowmack*, in the Room of *William Deacon*, Eſq; deceaſed.

Laſt Monday, his Excellency, in Council, was pleaſed further to Prorogue the General Aſſembly of this Province (which ſtood Prorogued to the 5th of *February*) to Tueſday the 11th Day of *March* next.

Thurſday laſt died, after a ſhort Illneſs, on the North Side of *Severn*, the Reverend Mr. *Walter Chalmers*, Rector of *St. Margaret's Weſtminſter* Pariſh; in which he gave good Satisfaction to his Pariſhioners, and by whom, as well as by his other Acquaintance, his Death is much regretted: And on Monday laſt his Body was decently Interred in *Severn* Church.

BROKE out of *Baltimore* Goal, on Thurſday the 13th of *December* laſt, a certain *George Street*, who laſt Year came into *Patapſco* Boatſwain of Captain *Craymer*, and was, by a ſpecial Court held at *Joppa*, condemn'd for the Murder of one of the Ship's Crew. He is a ſhort ſtrong made Fellow, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and about 30 Years of Age, of a brown Complexion, and mark'd with the Small-Pox. His Dreſs can't be particularly deſcribed, he having ſeveral Changes of Apparel with him. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Priſoner, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have TEN PISTOLES Reward, paid by

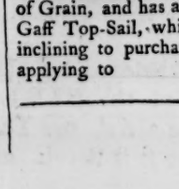
R. BOYCE.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his STORE between Mrs. Catharine Jennings's *and Mr.* Nathan Hammond's, *on the ſame Side of the Way, near the Dock, in* ANNAPOLIS,

A NEAT Aſſortment of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, at a low Price, for ready Caſh, Corn or Wheat; he will give as high a Price as is current at the Time.

JAMES M'MORDIE.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,



THE SLOOP *TRYALL*, now lying in the Dock at *Annapolis*, being well fitted and a prime Sailer, with very good Accommodations for Paſſengers, having a neat Brick Fire-Place in the Cabbin, and will carry about 1200 Buſhels of Grain, and has a Square-Sail, Flying-Jibb and Gaff Top-Sail, which are all new. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms, by applying to ROBERT BRYCE.

THOMAS

THOMAS HYDE,
SHOEMAKER in ANNAPOLIS,

HAS removed to his Shop over againſt Mr. *James Dick*'s Store, and next above Mr. *Nicholas Maccubbin*'s, in *Church-Street*, where any Gentlemen, or Others, may be reaſonably furniſhed with Boots, Shoes, and Spatterdaſhes, made in the neateſt Manner, and of the beſt Leather. 2

He likewiſe ſells good Sole and Upper Leather: And as he carries on the Buſineſs of Tanning and Currying, he purchaſes any Quantities of either Green or Dried Hides.

Anne-Arundel County, *December* 16th, 1759.

NEAR the Head of *South* River, at his Dwelling-Plantation, the Subſcriber propoſes to Teach Reading, Writing in the moſt uſual Hands, and Arithmetic, Vulgar, Decimal, Inſtrumental, Algebraical, at Forty Shillings Current Money *per Annum*. Alſo, Geometry, Trigonometry, Plain and Spheric, with their ſeveral Applications in Surveying, Navigation, Aſtronomy, Gauging, Dialling, the Uſe of the Globes, and other Branches of the Mathematics, the *Italian* Method of Book-Keeping or Double Entry, at Three Pounds like Money *per Annum*, or by the Branch, as they ſhall agree. Likewiſe, he Teaches Latin as they can agree. And foraſmuch as ſome mean Aſperſions have been caſt on him by Perſons belonging to the Family of the *Shallows* or *Wrongheads*, he hereby ſatisfies the Public, and his Employers, that he is ready to undergo any Scrutiny or Examination about Teaching the above Sciences, by any Perſon or Perſons concern'd; which he truſts will ſquaſh ſuch mean Artifices, and prove to the Content of 3

Their humble Servant,
JOHN WILMOT.

Youth may Board within leſs than Half a Mile of ſaid School with *John Wilmot*, junior.

EASY and PLAIN RULES for TRADE *and* BUSINESS: *The ſame to be comprehended by People of a common Capacity*;

BY a new METHOD and FORM to Regulate Books, Accounts and Sales of Merchandize, upon Sales of Merchandize in the Store; the ſame with Profit and Loſs may be Balanced hourly and daily.

No Servant employed as a Book or Store-Keeper, without being diſcovered, could prejudice his Employers.

"WE whoſe Names are hereunto ſubſcribed
" do oblige ourſelves to pay the reſpective
" Sums affixed againſt each of our Names unto
" Mr. *Charles Carnan*, late Merchant of *London*,
" or his Aſſigns, for his new invented Method for
" keeping and regulating Books, *&c.* if the ſame
" ſhall appear to the Majority of the Subſcribers,
" reſiding in each Province, to be of Uſe and
" Satisfaction to them. Each Perſon ſhall pay
" the Sum ſubſcribed within 30 Days, upon his
" or their receiving the Propoſals for keeping and
" regulating Books, Accounts, and Sales of Mer-
" chandize.

" The Condition of this Subſcription is, That
" after this Plan is delivered and approved, the
" ſaid Sum ſubſcribed to be paid as above, other-
" wiſe to be void and have no Effect."

Subſcriptions are taken in by *Jacob Giles*, Iron-Maſter, at *Suſquehanna*; *Nathaniel Giles*, in *Pennſylvania*; *Lancelot Jacques*, and *Robert Swan*, Merchants, in *Annapolis*; *John Carnan*, *Brian Philpot*, and *John Stevenſon*, Merchants, in *Baltimore-Town*.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Mr. *James Niviſon*, Merchant, late of *Charles* County, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts; and thoſe indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to 3

JOHN LLEWELLIN, Executor,
in *St. Mary's* County.

Bladerſburg, December 12, 1759.

LAST Summer, a Letter from *James Tilghman*, Eſq; for me, was given to ſome Perſon to deliver to the Honourable *Daniel Dulany*, Eſq; to whoſe Hands it never came. It covers Papers of ſome Conſequence; therefore, to encourage the Perſon who finds it to be careful, I will give Twenty Shillings Reward upon the Delivery of the Letter to me. RICHARD HENDERSON. 3

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *William Digges*, near *Piſcataway*, in *Prince-George*'s County, taken up as a Stray, a light Bay Horſe about 12 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with ſomething like a C.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

A HAT was taken off a Gentleman's Head in the Street before the Subſcriber's Houſe in *Upper-Marlborough*, on Friday Night the 7th ultimo. Whoever will ſtop the ſaid Hat, if offered to Sale, and diſcover the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have a Reward of Two Piſtoles, paid by 3 B. BROOKES.

To be SOLD by the Commiſſioners of the Paper Currency, at PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Wedneſday the 12th of* March *next, being the ſecond Day of* Anne-Arundel *County Court, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of* William Reynolds, *in the City of* Annapolis, *for Paper Currency,*

THE following Tracts of LAND, lying in the County aforeſaid, *viz.*

Hazard, containing 60 Acres.
Hood's Hall, 100 Acres. 5
Part of *Ben's Luck*, 25 Acres. And,
Part of *Freeborn's Progreſs*, 130 Acres.

Alſo, Three Lots of Land lying in the *New-Town* of the ſaid City, with a Brick Houſe, with two Chimneys ſtanding thereon, on the South-Weſt Side of *Scotts-Street*, late the Eſtate of *William Cumming*, deceaſed.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow MONTGOMRIE, ALEXANDER MONTGOMRIE, *Maſter, from* GLASGOW, *and to be Sold by the Subſcriber, at his Store in* Annapolis, *by Wholeſale or Retail, for ready Money or ſhort Credit,*

GREAT Variety of *EUROPEAN* and *EAST-INDIA* GOODS, ſuited to the Seaſon. 4 ROBERT SWAN.

ALL Men fit and willing to ſerve his Majeſty King *GEORGE*, in Brigadier-General *Stanwix*'s Battalion of his Majeſty's *Royal American Regiment* of Foot, are hereby deſired to come to Mr. *Inch*'s at *Annapolis*, where they will find ſome of Captain *Cochran*'s Party, and meet with all due Encouragement. Some of his Party are alſo at *Baltimore*. Such Servants whoſe Time is near out, will, on their Enliſting with Captain *Cochran*, have the Remainder of their Time paid for by him. None but ſtout and very willing Men will be accepted of. 5

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, *Wholeſale or Retail,*

AN ALMANACK for the Year 1760, fitted to this Meridian, containing, beſide what is common in an Almanack, a very famous Receipt, lately made public, and purchaſed of Mr. *Joſeph Howard* of *South-Carolina*, by the Aſſembly of that Government, for which they gave him Three Thouſand Pounds, for Curing the Lame-Diſtemper, Yaws, or almoſt any corrupt Blood, *&c.* Alſo a Receipt, by which Meat, ever ſo ſtinking, may be made as ſweet and wholeſome, in a few Minutes, as any Meat at all, *&c. &c.*

JUST IMPORTED,

In the SHARPE, *Capt.* North, *from* MADEIRA,

A PARCEL of choice *London* and *New-York* WINES of the Growth of ſaid Iſland, and to be Sold very reaſonable by the Subſcriber, for Caſh, Bills, Wheat, or ſhort Credit.

X 6 D. WOLSTENHOLME.

MONEY for BILLS, or BILLS for MONEY, by STEPHEN BORDLEY. 14

THERE is at the Plantation of *Jacob Stoner*, Miller, at the Head of *Severn*, a ſmall Steer about 2 Years old, mark'd with a Crop in the near Ear, and an under Cut in the off Ear.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. X

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Thomas Marſhall*, late of *Charles* County, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment: And thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid, by 5

THOMAS HANSON MARSHALL, Executor.

Nottingham, November 6, 1759.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by the Subſcriber at his Store at
NOTTINGHAM,

A LARGE Aſſortment of *EAST-INDIA* and *EUROPEAN* GOODS.

Likewiſe, *Barbados* Rum and *Muſcovado* Sugar, Wholeſale or Retail. THOMAS CAMPBELL. 7

PHILIP SYNG,

BRASS-FOUNDER, *from* PHILADELPHIA,
Living near the Town-Gate in ANNAPOLIS,

MAKES (or Repairs) all Sorts of Braſs-Work, ſuch as Candleſticks, Heads or Knobs of all Sizes for Shovels, Dogs, *&c.* Furniture for Deſks and Cheſts of Drawers, Knockers for Doors, Boxes for Carriages, Mill-Braſſes for Saw or Griſt Mills, Plate-Warmers, Fenders, Stirrups, *&c. &c.* He alſo caſts Bells of different Sizes; and gives the beſt Prices for old Braſs and Copper.

He has to ſell cheap, a very good 30 Hour Clock.

October 30, 1759.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Talbot* Court-Houſe, Three Servant Men, and an old Woman. Two of them Weſt Country Men. Had on when they went away, Country made Jackets and Trowſers. One of them a luſty Fellow, the other middle ſiz'd. The other is an *Iriſhman*. Had on when he went off, a blue Coat and a black Jacket. The old Woman goes by ſeveral Names, and has very indifferent Cloaths, and very watery Eyes.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and brings them to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, if taken in *Maryland*, and Four Pounds if taken in *Pennſylvania*, paid by

CORNELIUS DAILY.

N. B. The Two Weſt Country Men were convicted for 14 Years; and if taken over the Bay, will give Five Pounds Reward, beſides reaſonable Charges, paid by C. D.

WILLIAM FARIS,

WATCH-MAKER, *from PHILADELPHIA,*

HAS Removed from *Church-Street*, to the Houſe late in the Occupation of *Andrew Buchanan*, the Sign of the CROWN and DIAL, oppoſite Mr. *Creagh's*; where he continues to Repair and Clean WATCHES as neat and well as can be done in any Part of *America*, and at reaſonable Prices.

He has alſo procured a CLOCK-MAKER, who makes CLOCKS of all Sorts, which he will warrant to be good.

N. B. He gives the beſt Prices for old Braſs.

Upper-Marlborough, Sept. 29, 1759.

To be LET for a Term of Years, and Entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION on *Rock-Creek* in *Frederick* County, about 8 Miles from *George-Town* and *Bladenſburg*, with Three or Four Hundred Acres of Land adjacent (if the Tenant chooſes) extremely proper for Tobacco or Farming: There is a very good Dwelling-Houſe on it, with Offices underneath, and convenient Out Houſes, *viz.* Waſh, Milk, and Meat-Houſes, Barn, Stable and Tobacco-Houſes, with a large Garden and Orchard.

The Subſcriber has Land to Let on *Seneca* and *Rock-Creek* for Lives, ſome few Places ſettled, and thoſe that will take Plantations out of the Woods, will have the Choice of a large Quantity of Land, and a reaſonable Term Rent free.

Likewiſe ſome ſmall Tracts of good Land lying in the ſame County to be Sold.

DANIEL CARROLL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, and WILLIAM RIND, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, the Sign of the BIBLE, in *Charles-ſtreet*; where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this *GAZETTE*, at 12*s.* 6*d. per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after, and in Proportion for long Ones.